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outcome of the continued growth of democracy under modern conditions.

With due regard for the serious purpose of the book, and for its many excellent features, it is to be said that it falls short of an exhaustive analysis of the social ills on which the socialist movement feeds, as well as of the full scope of the social changes that must be accomplished if the remedy for these ills is to be found in the direction of that movement.

T. B. VEBLEN.

Geschichte des Socialismus und Communismus im 19 Jahrhundert. By Dr. OTTO WARSCHAUER. Leipzig: Gustav Fock, 1892 and 1893. 8vo. *Erste Abtheilung: Saint-Simon und der Saint-Simonismus*, pp. x. + 106. *Zweite Abtheilung: Fourier, Seine Theorie und Schule*, pp. vii. + 131.

THE two installments already published of this work make up but a small part of the book as it will appear when completed. It takes up the history of nineteenth century socialism in greater detail than the volume by Kirkup, and has more of a narrative and expository character. The preface (to part II.) states that "all dependence on second-hand material has been avoided on principle," the aim being to meet the want that exists in economic literature of "a history of socialism drawn directly from original sources."

The author treats his material from the standpoint of economics, and introduces no biographical matter, beyond what is necessary in order to an intelligent discussion from that standpoint. It is (or perhaps better, promises to be) a work of painstaking research, and is exhaustive to the extent which its volume will permit. The summaries of the various doctrines discussed are necessarily somewhat brief, but these, as well as the discussion and the estimates of men and doctrines, are fair and dispassionate.

T. B. V.

Grundriss der Politischen Oekonomie. DR. EUGEN VON PHILIPPOVICH, Professor an der Universität Freiburg. Erster Band. Allgemeine Volkswirtschaftslehre. Freiburg im B. und Leipzig, 1893: J. C. B. Mohr. 1 vol. pp. viii. + 348.

Professor Philippovich offers us in his *Grundriss* a careful and systematic account of Political Economy as the science now stands, after the critical work of the so-called historical school, and the reconstructive work of Jevons and other English writers, and of the